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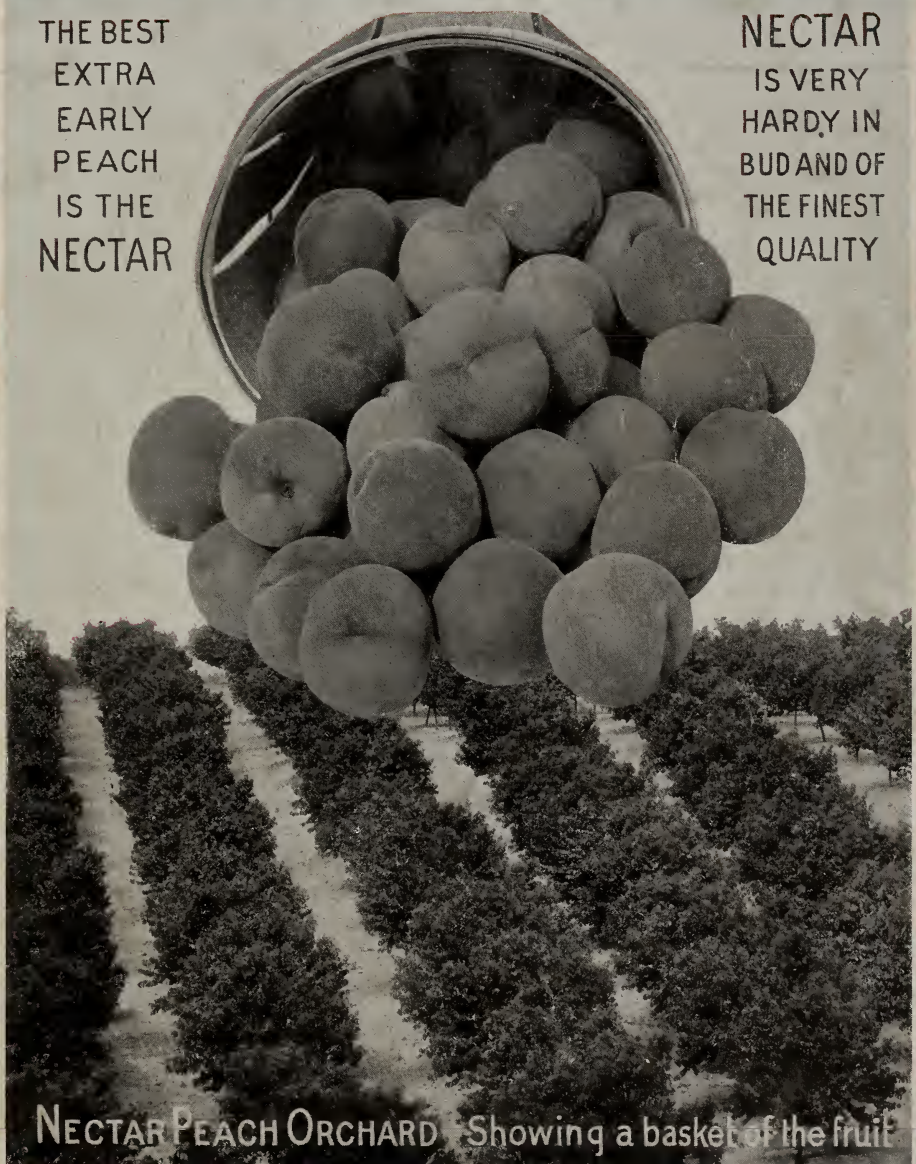
1916

THE Barnes Bros Nursery Co.

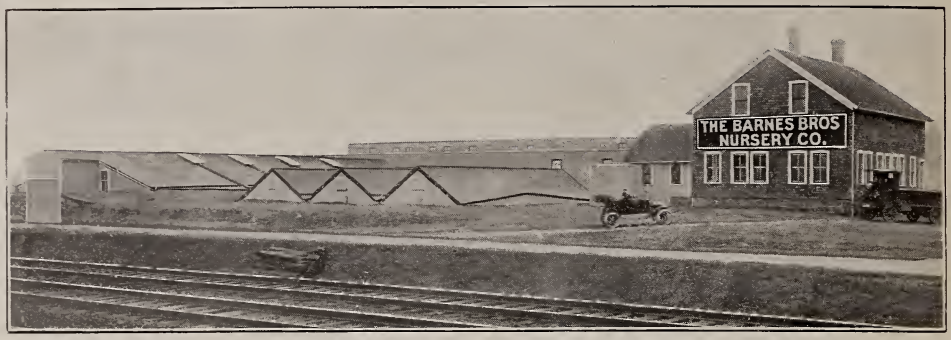
YALESVILLE, CONN.

THE BEST EXTRA EARLY PEACH IS THE NECTAR

NECTAR IS VERY HARDY IN BUD AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY



NECTAR PEACH ORCHARD Showing a basket of the fruit



OFFICE AND PACKING CELLARS

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

WE take this opportunity of thanking those who have so liberally patronized us the past year, and we are especially thankful to those who have so kindly recommended our stock to their friends, and in such cases we feel in honor bound to do our utmost to sustain the recommendations so many of our customers have given us.

It is not our ambition to do an immense wholesale nursery business, but rather to carry on a carefully conducted retail trade, making sure that every customer is well served and given full value for his money.

We employ skilled and experienced help in digging, handling and packing our stock, giving it constant personal supervision, and every known precaution is taken to have all stock true to label, and handled and packed in such a way as to reach the customer in the best condition.

To fully satisfy every customer that his interests are carefully considered when he intrusts his orders here, is our earnest ambition.

Our Apple trees are very fine and we have a large supply of Baldwin, McIntosh, Spy, etc., propagated directly from bearing trees.

Nearly all the standard varieties of Peach trees we offer are grown from buds taken from bearing trees within the past two seasons, so that we are quite confident they are true to name.

"GROWERS OF GUARANTEED NURSERY STOCK"

Read Instructions Carefully

ERRORS. Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling an order so that we may rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation, which is cheerfully done in all cases. We disclaim liability for losses arising from defective planting or subsequent cultivation and treatment. A continuation by the purchaser of the careful handling and earnest effort given the stock up to the time of its leaving our hands will ordinarily leave no room for losses or complaints.

GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants true to name and healthy, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and in case of an error on our part it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

ORDER EARLY. By having orders in early we can give them better attention, plan the packing and shipping to better advantage, and with less liability of any mistakes being made. When we receive an order we immediately deduct the number of trees called for in each variety from our supply of stock in these varieties in the nursery and consider them sold.

LATE ORDERS. Many persons will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees and then send in their orders, asking that we fill them immediately. We are glad to comply with such requests where possible, but every one will concede that a person ordering early should have consideration first.

HOW TO ORDER. Use our printed order blanks where possible. Write your name, post-office, and state distinctly, also express or freight station where different from post-office address every time you order. Everything pertaining to the order should be written on the sheet with order.

PARCELS POST. We are now able to ship by Parcels Post to any point in the United States, packages weighing not exceeding twenty pounds nor seventy-two inches in combined girth and height, therefore we can send trees not larger than from two to three feet for 2½ cents each extra; blackberries, raspberries, currants, roses, etc., at 2 cents each extra; strawberry plants, 35 cents per 100.

No package can be sent for less than five cents, and cash or stamps for postage must be sent in advance, otherwise stock will be sent by freight or express.

DURING SHIPPING SEASON. If your letters are not answered promptly or as fully as usual at this time, remember we are working fifteen to eighteen hours a day and do not have time to write long letters, give directions for fruit culture, or give such information as may be asked in regard to cultivation of trees and plants that we otherwise would be glad to.

Care of Trees on Arrival and Best Methods of Planting, is explained fully in our booklet, which we intend to send out to each customer. If you do not receive one, write us.

PEACH SEASON IN CONNECTICUT

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

Established 1880 **Yalesville, Conn.** **Incorporated 1904**

New and Little Known Varieties of Peach Trees

Many of the following varieties have not been fruited by us so we are unable personally to judge of their value. There is a great deal of pleasure in testing unknown varieties of fruit and oftentimes one finds some variety which does particularly well under its special conditions.

Alton—The Alton is a splendid peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. The flesh is firm, rich, juicy and good. Larger than Carman. The tree blooms later than the average and is very hardy and uninjured by severe cold during the winter. It is a commercial peach, hardy, productive and should be planted for home and market use, especially in the more northern peach regions where a hardy, vigorous peach is demanded. A popular, successful and dependable variety in all peach regions. Ripens with Carman but considered by many of our customers to be an improvement on that variety.

Apex—A good-sized yellow peach with mottled cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality; ripens about August 10th.

Berenice — Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow peach of its season. It is most showy and an excellent shipper. Its good quality also commends it to the planter. Ripens two weeks after Elberta. Not fruited by us.

This photograph illustrates the way we grade and bunch our Peach Trees. Beginning at the left, Fig. 5 shows our 2 to 3 ft. grade tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 4, our 3 to 4 ft., light, calipering just under 7-16th inch, tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 3, our 3 to 4 ft. regular grade, calipering 7-16 to ½ inch tied in a bunch of ten. Fig. 2, our ½ to 9-16 inch grade in bunch of ten. Fig. 1, our 9-16 inch and up grade in bunch of ten. Our two grades of 3 to 4 ft. trees are fully as good as the "seconds" of other firms. Notice how evenly each grade runs. We grade our trees almost entirely by caliper instead of height.

Cass — A beautiful yellow peach ripening about 10 days after Elberta and is very hardy in bud bearing a crop almost every year. Color a beautiful yellow with blush on side next to the sun. Many yellow varieties ripening at this time have a green shade but in the Cass the yellow is bright, making the fruit very attractive. A perfect freestone. Will need thinning for best development.

Dr. Burton—This is one of the North China type of peaches from Texas; very hardy in bud as are all of this type; skin creamy white, one-half covered with rich crimson. A freestone, ripening between Greensboro and Carman.

Early Elberta—It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who gives the following description:

"Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is

PEACHES—continued

coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. Its size and shape being identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders."

Season of Ripening: Eight days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early and Belle of Georgia.

Krummel—Krummel is a large, round peach. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Freestone. The tree is hardy, healthy and a strong, vigorous grower. It is hardier, more productive and a better money-maker than Salway. Ripens about Oct. 15th.

Miss Lola—The New York Experiment Station in Bulletin 364 states that "On our grounds Miss Lola is the best peach of its season, and one of the best of all. It follows Greensboro, while it precedes Champion and is better in appearance and quality than any of these varieties. Miss Lola is almost a freestone, the flesh clinging even less than that of Champion, as the two grow at the Station. It is of better quality and a little larger than the well known Carman, with which its season makes it a competitor in the market, but it is hardly as well colored as that variety. Its trees are hardier in bud than the Carman, and, on our grounds, more productive.

Munson Free—A yellow peach from Texas ripening a week after Elberta and resembles that variety in all ways except time of ripening.

Pride of Franklin—A late yellow peach grown in portions of New Jersey.

Queen of Dixie—An early yellow peach not fruited by us. The buds were sent us from Georgia by a large peach grower who said this variety was being planted largely in that section.

Red Bird—The Red Bird is an early variety introduced from the west. It ripens about three days after Mayflower and is said to be large, round, creamy white, nearly covered with red. Hardy in tree and bud.

Slappy—A yellow freestone peach ripening about Aug. 25th, not fruited by us but thought well of by those growers in Connecticut who have fruited it.

Stearns—We have not fruited this variety but it is said to be one of the handsomest in form, size and brilliancy of color, while its excellent flavor, firmness and good shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Much superior to Elberta in quality and beauty, and hardier. The tree is a strong upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Brilliant red on surface with yellow flesh, perfectly free, small pit.

Belle of Georgia

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Those who receive plants, vines or trees of us, who have complaint to make regarding the condition or grading must notify us within fifteen days after receiving the trees, etc. It is not fair to us to make complaints months or possibly a year after the trees were received. Therefore, unless complaints are made within fifteen days after the receipt of the trees no attention will be given to those complaints.

General List of Peaches

Arranged as nearly as possible in order of ripening. Differences in seasons, soil, location, culture, and age of trees, all have their influence on the time of ripening of the different varieties.

Mayflower — This is the earliest peach to ripen and among the earliest to bear. Color, red all over. Medium in size. It sets so much fruit that it should be thinned.

Greensboro—A hardy, early peach, ripening the latter part of July. It is beautiful in appearance; a large white peach, one side covered with light and dark crimson, and freestone when fully ripe. We regard this a valuable market variety.

"Its large size, attractive appearance and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season."—Ohio Sta. Bulletin 170.

"Largest of all early peaches, beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty."—J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

Iron Mountain

Triumph—An early yellow peach subject to rot in some seasons, otherwise a nice peach.

Waddell—Fruit medium, oblong; color, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of the peach; freestone; ripening two weeks before Mt. Rose.

"An excellent medium early variety for home and market, stands shipping well, even long distances."—Ohio Ex. Station.

Carman—Medium to large in size; white with beautiful red cheek, one of the most hardy and reliable bearers. We recommend it for commercial planting. One week before Mountain Rose.

"Quality extra good, well worth planting."—H. E. Van Deman.

"In some respects the most profitable and valuable peach in America."—J. H. Hale.

Hieley—This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is white, nearly covered in red, is of good size and quality, and a perfect freestone. We recommend it for commercial planting; ripens just before Mountain Rose.

"Take my word for it, don't miss planting Hieley, it is a money maker, sure."—J. H. Hale.

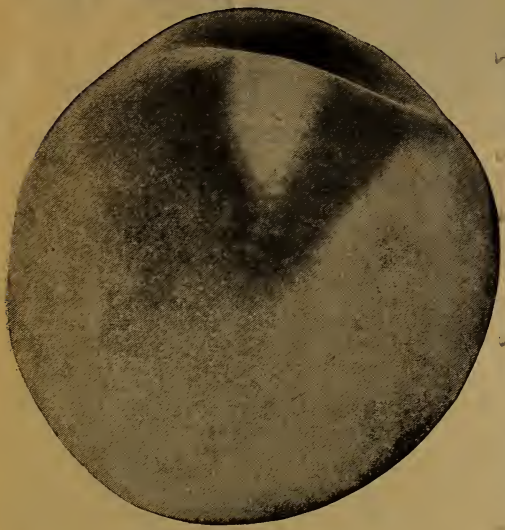
Mountain Rose—Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; and extra fine quality; perfect freestone. August 25th to September 1st.

Champion—Fruit large, flavor delicious, rich, sweet, juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheeks. The peculiarity of this handsome peach is the hardiness of its fruit buds. Is largely planted by commercial growers. September 1st to 5th.

Crawford's Early—It is a magnificent, yellow fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. Not being planted by commercial growers as much as formerly. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive. September 5th.

Belle of Georgia—A large white peach with beautiful red cheeks, one of our best hardy and reliable bearers, and is planted largely by every commercial grower in New England. Tree a rapid grower and comes into bearing early. September 10th.

PEACHES—continued



Elberta

Old Mixon—This is a fine, large, exceedingly productive variety. Skin, white with a red cheek; flesh white, tender, rich and excellent.

Fitzgerald—A productive yellow peach ripening after Early Crawford. A peach of fine quality, but its fruit is uneven in size.

Reeve's Favorite—A very large yellow peach of the highest quality—unexcelled as a fancy peach—not a heavy bearer.

Elberta—This is the most profitable, and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent. of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. There appears to be no limit to the demand for the fruit. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others.

An exceedingly large, light colored yellow peach with red cheek, flesh yellow. A perfect freestone. September 10th to 15th.

Foster—A fine yellow peach of the Early Crawford type, ripening at about same time, but superior to that variety in the coloring, being brighter.

Niagara—This is a nice yellow peach of the Crawford type, but too shy a bearer to be profitable in this section.

Crosby—A medium sized yellow peach with a remarkably small pit. Splendid quality. The strongest claims for it is the frost proof character of its fruit buds.

Stump—A large, roundish white peach with red cheek. September 10th to 15th.

Late Stump—A later ripening strain of Stump that appeared in our bearing orchard and considered by commercial growers one of the most profitable of peaches, ripening immediately after Elberta. The time of ripening and heavy bearing qualities combine to make it very desirable.

Crawford's Late—A standard sort, of large size, considered by some the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach, unequaled in quality. September 15th to 20th.

Chair's Choice—Much like Late Crawford, but a week later in ripening; generally unprofitable in this section.

Globe—A variety of great size and beauty; all the fruit uniformly large and of the best flavor; yellow, shaded with red. Like all extra large peaches, it is a shy bearer and would not be profitable as a commercial variety. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Frances—A large yellow peach ripening just after Elberta. It is a very handsome peach. September 15th to 20th.

"Of all varieties advertised to follow Elberta in the market, Frances is the best peach grown on the Station grounds. Its fruits are practically as large as Elberta and even more handsome. It extends the Elberta season a few days or a week. On our grounds it appears to be quite as good for market purposes as Elberta."—New York Agricultural Exp. Station.

Fox's Seedling—Medium to large; white flesh; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer. September 25th to October 1st.

Bray's Rareripe—White with red on sunny side; freestone, flesh fine grained. Heavy bearer. October 1st to 5th.

Iron Mountain—Size large, shape oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. Hardy in bud and a reliable bearer. September 20th to October 10th.

Emperor—New. Hardy, and a regular bearer; ripens with Beer's Smock; very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow, with red cheek; shape similar to Crawford's Late; pit small and parts readily from the flesh.

Smock—Medium to large, light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. Rather dry. Used for canning.

Mathew's Beauty—A large yellow peach, ripening two weeks or so after Elberta. Shy and of poor color with us.

Steven's Rareripe—Large, white peach with red cheek. It is certainly best in quality of any peach we have ever seen of its season. September 25th to 30th.

Salway—A large, round, deep yellow peach with dull red cheek; flesh firm and rich. October 1st to 5th.

Mr. Holmes, my manager, writes me that "we had better continue with Barnes Bros. Nursery Co. with our future plantings irrespective of any offers from other parties" so I presume that settles the matter for 1916, also for other plantings we have planned.

Yours truly,

Massachusetts **W. J. Anderson**

The General Outlook for Apples

Twenty-five yeas ago when Mr. Hale, ourselves, and a few others began to plant peach trees by the thousand, there were many that said, "You will overdo the business." "If those trees all bear, you never can sell the fruit at a reasonable price." etc. These people did not foresee that the local markets would become larger consumers as years went by, or that we would be able to reach other than local markets. It is a fact that now our local markets consume many times the amount of fruit they did 25 years ago and we know no reason why consumption of fruit should not increase in even greater ratio in years to come as cost of meats and grain increases, as it will.

Years ago the local markets were the only ones considered by the northeastern growers, but in 1913 peaches from this locality were shipped successfully as far as Montreal, Canada, Tampa, Fla., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Portland, Me. In the future, we expect apples will be exported to South America, the Tropics, Europe and the Orient. These countries will be enormous consumers as soon as our production is sufficient to develop the markets.

Another point must be taken into consideration, that there has been and will continue to be large numbers of trees become non-productive. The United States Census shows that for ten years ending 1910 there was a decrease in the number of apple trees in every state from Canada to the Mason and Dixon Line and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, except Connecticut and Wisconsin. The combined loss was over 15,000,000 trees. This is considerably more than the total number of trees reported for Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington combined. In short, there is an enormous loss each year, from various causes, that is not taken into consideration by many people.

Profits in Apple Growing

At the expiration of a ten-year experiment with a ten-acre apple orchard in full bearing, the New York Experiment Station reports the average cost of a barrel of apples, not including package, to be 93 cents. This price included all cost of production, such as interest on investment, taxes, superintendence, etc.

Another experiment conducted in the State of New York by the United States Department of Agriculture for two years with a fifteen-acre apple orchard in full bearing, showed the average cost of growing a barrel of apples as 80 cents exclusive of package. Every item of cost was charged in these experiments and the fruit could have been sold for from 80 to 90 cents per barrel without loss.

The fruit was sold during the ten years at an average of $2.24 per barrel, exclusive of package, or at an advance of $1.31 above cost of production, in other words, a net profit of 140%. There are very few legitimate business enterprises that will show such a rate of profit as 140%, one-tenth of this would be considered a splendid showing. Fifteen years after planting, an apple tree should produce four barrels per year, we have had them do better than this, but wish to be conservative; with thirty-five trees per acre, the yield would average one hundred forty barrels at $1.31, showing net profit to be $283.40 per year. There are few farmers who could not care for a ten-acre orchard without neglecting other business, and the $2,800 net profit per year would come in mighty handy sometime.

Dwarf Apples

There are two species of dwarf apples, those grafted upon Doucin roots and those upon French Paradise roots. Those upon Doucin grow to the size of a good large peach tree, they bear earlier than the standard trees and, while they may not produce so much fruit per acre as standards, the size of the trees enables the grower to care for the trees and fruit in a manner not possible with standards and grow a strictly fancy grade that is always in demand at fancy prices.

Trees upon French Paradise are very much more dwarf in habit than those upon Doucin, and are valuable only for those who have limited space and want a variety of fancy fruit in a short time. They may be planted 6 or 8 ft. apart, and frequently begin to bear the second year from bud in nursery or the second year from transplanting. They require liberal culture which they repay by producing bountiful crops.

General List of Apples

The above is an illustration of four grades of our one-year apple trees; the bundle on the right is our 5-6 ft. grade, the next 4-5 ft., the third, 3-4 ft. and the small one on the left is our 2-3 ft. Notice particularly the enormous mass of roots the tree possesses in proportion to the tops. This is the secret of the success of the one-year apple trees.

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest—Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, yellow striped with red, subacid. Tree hardy, a young and abundant bearer. This variety is profitable to plant as a filler between such varieties as Baldwin or Spy.

Porter—Large, yellow, and of delicious flavor.

Golden Sweet—A large yellow apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer.

Red Astrachan—Large crimson, rather acid, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer. Largely planted for market purposes.

Starr—This apple is much grown and is a very profitable market variety in Central New Jersey. Very large; pale green. sometimes with blush on sunny side; very good in quality. Tree a good grower. Comes to fruiting young and produces abundant crops annually. Ripens in August.

Williams' Early Red—Summer. Medium size; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and subacid. Ready for market when people are growing hungry for new Apples in August and September. Especially popular in New England, and in the Boston markets it brings a good price. It is worthy of planting in every Apple-growing section.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, juicy. An abundant bearer.

Yellow Transparent—One of the earliest in season to ripen, medium in size, pale yellow flesh, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree bears very young and is productive; suitable for home use or local market.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—A Russian Apple of very large size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white, crisp flesh, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree is large and vigorous, bearing heavy crops.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine, vigorous and productive.

Chenango Strawberry—Oblong, conical; ribbed with dark crimson; juicy, slightly subacid; splendid quality. One of the handsomest early apples and valuable for market.

Constantine—The fruit of this variety resembles Alexander, being very large, with smooth waxy skin which is greenish yellow nearly covered with bright red with wide stripes of carmine; ripens about a week later than Alexander and is better than that variety in that it does not drop as readily and the fruit grows more perfect. It is a reliable cropper.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored. Very hardy, productive and popular.

Fall Pippin—Large, yellow skin, flesh tender and of splendid quality—every home should have a tree of this variety—but not considered as valuable commercially as it formerly was.

Baldwin

AUTUMN APPLES—continued

Gravenstein—Large in size, striped with red. One of the best in quality of any of the summer apples and is considered in New England a valuable market variety, particularly about Boston.

Hurlbut—Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with brownish red stripes; flesh juicy, crisp with a spicy flavor; tree a strong grower.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple.

McIntosh Red—This is one of the best in quality of any of the fall varieties and is particularly suitable for dessert purposes. It requires more care and skill to grow it successfully than many other varieties, but those who succeed with it were always amply rewarded with a ready market at good prices. Skin dark waxy red, flesh white, crisp and with a spicy flavor.

Opalescent—"We know of no Apple that can be grown in New York better endowed with characters fitting it to compete with the showy fruit from the west than Opalescent, one of the most attractive Apples known. It is large, shapely, nearly or quite covered with brilliant red on a yellow background, a veritable feast to the eye. In quality, too, it is excellent, but its season is rather short for a commercial variety, as it ends in January, yet it should prove a profitable Apple for the fall and early winter. The young trees on our grounds are hardy, vigorous and productive—all characters thus marking it as a promising variety for New York fruit-growers." (Extract from Bulletin of N. Y. Exp. Sta.)

Pound Sweet—A very large, round, yellow apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower; valuable.

Wealthy—Medium size, skin light red covered with dark red stripes, flesh of good quality. Tree a good grower when young but after it commences to fruit it grows slowly and may be planted in orchard much closer than many varieties. It is particularly valuable to use as a filler.

Wolf River—There is a big demand at lunch rooms for a large red apple for baking purposes and this is valuable to supply this demand. It is a seedling of Alexander, large in size and much the same in appearance and quality as that variety. Tree is very hardy and productive.

Rambo—Medium to large with greenish yellow skin mottled and striped with red. Flesh has a tinge of yellow and of very good quality. Season late fall or early winter.

Summer Rambo—A large, handsome Apple, yellowish green, striped and splashed with red; flesh crisp, tender, very good. Tree vigorous and a heavy bearer. Ripens in early September.

Twenty Ounce—Tree is a fine bearer. Apples very large, showy, nearly round, yellow striped with red. Cannot be excelled for household use. Of pleasant flavor though not rich. September.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, with some yellow stripes; rich, juicy, slightly subacid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Ripens about September 1st, and may be kept until early winter. This variety originated at Enfield, Ct.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—This is without doubt the most largely planted and averages more profitable than any winter apple for the latitude of New England and we can with safety recommend that this be largely planted.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. November to April.

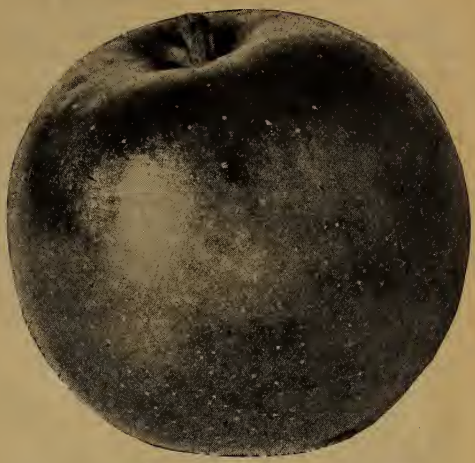
Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; skin striped and almost covered with red. Although this variety is not considered by many worthy of planting on account of its poor quality, it is really one of the most profitable winter apples, because it comes to fruiting quickly, is almost an annual bearer of handsome fruit that keeps well in common storage and will bear a greater amount of rough handling than most varieties.

Bismarck—Tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded and covered with red. Late fall and early winter.

Black Ben Davis—A bright red late winter apple of the Ben Davis type. It is more showy than Ben Davis as the red is solid like the Jonathan. It is also of better quality than that variety.

Boiken—Large; waxy, bright pale yellow with pinkish red blush; sub-acid; good market sort. Nov. to Feb.

Canada Red—This variety when well grown is one of the best apples of its season for dessert use. Does best on fertile soils of a gravelly or sandy nature. Tree is only a moderate grower. The fruit is medium in size. Attractive bright red and of the best quality.



Hubbardson Nonesuch

Delicious—No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest. November to April.

Ensee—Is an improved Rome Beauty, being of better color and having better and more healthy foliage.

Delicious

WINTER APPLES—continued

Fallawater—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek, mild, subacid. Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer.

Gano—Very hardy. A half-brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March.

Gilliflower (Old time Sheep's Nose)—Medium to large; yellowish, almost completely covered with red. Dessert apple, very distinct in conical form and flavor. Oct. to Jan.

Golden Russet—Medium dull russet, juicy and high flavored. Hardy and good bearer.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, medium to large size. Rich golden yellow.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow with red. Good grower and bearer.

Jacob's Sweet—A large, handsome, roundish apple; yellow with red cheek. One of the best sweet apples.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. October to January.

King—A fine apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy. October to January. There is a good demand for this variety during October and November, as it is ripe and suitable for market earlier than Baldwin.

Lady—A strikingly beautiful little apple especially suitable for decorative use and for dessert and often sells for high prices. A warm gravelly or sandy loam seems to develop the beautiful color and delicate high flavor of this variety. Tree is a moderate grower and is rather tardy in coming into bearing. Must be carefully sprayed in order to have the fruit of value. The fruit is in demand about the holiday season.

Lowry—A dark red winter apple, grown largely in Virginia. It is a good keeper and of splendid quality.

Northern Spy

Stayman Winesap

Northern Spy—Large, striped with red, flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored. There is a ready sale for this variety and it usually calls for a higher price than most varieties. Tree is vigorous and hardy; very desirable stock for top working other varieties upon. Every orchard should have some trees of this variety.

Newtown Pippin—Large, round or a little lopsided, ribbed and somewhat irregular. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but right soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West, north of Tennessee. A world-bearer where it will thrive, but no good at all in soils and under conditions not adapted to its exacting requirements.

Olympia—This is a high colored strain of Baldwin from the state of Washington. Just whether it will retain that characteristic in the East has not been demonstrated.

Paragon—A large, dark red apple of the Winesap type, better adapted to the apple growing regions of the south than New England.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow, very rich, with flavor like a Newtown Pippin.

Pewaukee—Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy; flavor subacid. Keeps until March.

Red Gravenstein—Banks. A bud variation of the Gravenstein and practically identical to that variety except it is of a bright red color which makes it much more valuable as a market variety than Gravenstein.

Roxbury Russet—Popular on account of productiveness and long keeping.

WINTER APPLES—continued

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. In New York and New England this variety is only exceeded in importance by the Baldwin.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow striped and mottled with bright red, which in highly colored specimens deepens to almost solid red striped with carmine. It is a good keeper and may be kept in storage till May or later. Tree a moderate grower but comes into bearing very young; heavy almost annual crops. It needs thorough spraying, as it is somewhat subject to scab. It is at its best in Central New Jersey and south to Virginia.

Seek-No-Further—Medium to large; dull red color; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, yellow or greenish, mottled and shaded with pinkish red striped with carmine; very good quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing young, and usually very productive.

Lady Sweet (Pomeroy)—This is one of the most desirable sweet apples for commercial planting, fruit is of good size, fine red color, excellent quality and keeps very late. Tree comes into bearing young, is a regular bearer, yields heavy crops.

Spitzenburg—An apple of superior excellence. Medium sized, completely covered with red. Flesh is tender, juicy, mild, subacid. Its attractive colorings make it very suitable for marketing in fancy packages. Season is between R. I. Greening and Baldwin. In cold storage Spitzenburg may be held until June. is a reliable cropper.

Stark—The fruit is large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with red, flesh is yellow, crisp, and of good quality, its commercial season is from January to June. The tree is one of the strongest growers we have, and would be desirable for working weaker growing varieties upon. It comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper.

Winter Banana

Stayman Winesap—This is a late winter apple and one of the best for the Middle Atlantic States and is being planted to some extent and has fruited satisfactorily in New England. Tree comes into bearing very young and is a reliable annual cropper, often producing two or three barrels per tree at 8 to 10 years. Fruit is the largest of any of the Winesap family, though color is not so brilliant, but is handsome striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh is tinged with yellow and of a quality that is good.

Sutton Beauty—Medium to large, waxen yellow with brilliant blush of red. Excellent flavor and a very superior high quality apple of Massachusetts origin. November to April.

Talman Sweet—A medium size, yellow sweet apple, in season from November to February; tree very hardy and heavy bearer.

Wagner—Medium to large, light red and of good quality. Tree is a good grower when young, but is of dwarf habit and becomes weak with age. Used a great deal as filler for orchards as it bears very young.

Winesap—This variety is of medium size, uniform in shape, flesh is tinged with yellow, crisp, very juicy, and of very good quality, its season is from January to April. Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing early and is a remarkably regular cropper. It is at its best in the Piedmont region of Virginia.

Winter Banana—This magnificent dessert apple on account of its fine quality and beautiful coloring commands a ready sale at a better price than most varieties. The fruit is large, pale yellow, with a beautiful pink blush. The name suggests the flavor. The fruit must be handled carefully, as the yellow, waxy skin quickly shows bruises. This is in season from Dec to March. The tree is a fair grower and comes into bearing early.

York Imperial—Medium in size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on tree.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendant—Medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow with red cheek, with thin white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant. Early fall. Best of its class.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, subacid; productive, hardy and popular.

General Grant—Large, round, yellow, covered with stripes of red, and when exposed to the sun, turning quite dark; flesh white, fine grained, a good grower, hardy and productive.

The demand for the finer varieties greatly exceeds the supply and first-class pears often bring $5.00 to $6.00 per barrel in the large markets. There is also a large demand from Europe when there is a surplus in our markets, which is seldom.

It should be borne in mind that the territory where the finer varieties of pears can be grown profitably commercially is limited to portions of the northeastern section of the United States and the Pacific Coast. In the Middle and Southern States only the Oriental varieties can be grown with success.

Pears are so delicious they certainly should have a place in the home orchard.

DWARF PEAR TREES

The dwarf pear differs from the standard because it is budded upon the quince root, which retards growth and causes it to fruit sooner, often the second year after planting. They repay high culture with enormous crops of large luscious fruit. They may be planted 12 ft. apart, or used as fillers to be removed when necessary. They require practically the same treatment as standards, so their use as fillers is entirely practical and they pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. They are also valuable for city lots and the home garden where space is limited. They may be planted along the fence or walk in a row 3 or 4 ft. apart and grow hedge form. Should be planted 4 to 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Bartlett. Standard and Dwarf—It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains on the tree. Season September.

Beurre Bosc

Beurre Bosc. Standard only—This ought to have been called the "Thanksgiving" Pear instead of Bosc, as it can be kept for that season, and to have a commercial orchard of Bosc is an abundant cause for thanksgiving. The long, slender neck tapers to the stem, and is covered all over with a deep russety yellow. The quality is superb and by far the finest-flavored Pear of the season. The eastern city markets, where its high quality is so well and favorably known, will pay higher prices for this Pear than any other. While the tree is vigorous in growth, and productive to a fault in the orchard, yet in the nursery it is one of the poorest growers and, for this reason, it is not generally grown by nurserymen. The picking season is the first part of October, and at that time can be marketed at handsome prices, but much greater profit is secured by placing in cold storage immediately and market during the holiday season. Bosc if marketed during the Christmas season may surely be depended upon to bring from $7 to $10 per barrel.

Beurre Clairgeau. Standard only—Large, melting. Tree a stout grower, regular and reliable in bearing. October and November.

Beurre D'Anjou. Standard and Dwarf—This is large, yellow when fully ripe, and has a chunky neck tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is fine grained, buttery and melting, with a rich, high flavor. Tree an ideal grower and bears annual crops. October and November.

Clapp's Favorite. Standard and Dwarf—A superb, large, yellow pear, richly blushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful. The first market pear of value to

Kieffer

ripen, and growers report that, on account of its earliness, it often makes them more money than any other. A good, profitable orchard variety. August.

Duchess D'Angouleme. Standard and Dwarf—Large, greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dark red cheek. Strong grower and a good bearer. Attains greatest perfection when grown as Dwarf. Oct. and Nov.

Flemish Beauty. Standard only—A large beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Flesh is tender, juicy and highly flavored. Season September and October.

Kieffer. Standard—This is a very profitable commercial pear when properly grown and handled. It can be grown very cheaply and undoubtedly is the pear for the masses. Tree very vigorous and bears often the second year after planting. Needs about 10% of some other variety to ensure proper polenization. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek, flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is especially desirable as a canning pear. The fruit often needs thinning, for if allowed to over-bear, the quality and color may be poor. It should be picked when mature, but before fully ripe. If allowed to ripen upon the tree, the flesh about the core becomes gritty and coarse. About the time the leaves begin to fall, gather the pears carefully and ripen in a cool dark cellar or other place of even temperature. Hundreds of car loads of this variety are exported to Europe every year and return profitable prices to the grower.

Koonce. Standard only—A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright, handsome grower. Early August.

Lawrence. Standard and Dwarf—Medium sized, light yellow, sugary, good; reliable and productive. December to January.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Standard and Dwarf—Tree especially desirable as a dwarf; vigorous, fruit medium size, skin smooth, glossy, pale green in shade, but brownish red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. Sept. and Oct.

Seckel. Standard and Dwarf—Small, rich. yellowish; one of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Standard only—A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season October and November.

Vermont Beauty. Standard and Dwarf—This beautiful and valuable pear is of full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine-red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich juicy. Ripens with and after Seckel.

Wilder Early. Standard and Dwarf—A good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome pear. Medium size, handsome, of high quality; solid and does not rot at the core. Tree bears young. Early August.

Worden-Seckel. Standard only—A seedling of Seckel, only it is larger, yellow, with red cheek. Has not the russet skin that the Seckel has. It is almost equal to Seckel in quality, while in size, color, and form it is superior. Tree a poor grower in the nursery. October.

Dwarf Pear Tree

With reasonable care there is no fruit tree that will grow more vigorously or produce more freely than Plums. The wide-awake orchardist does not fear black knot; a keen eye and a sharp knife is all that is needed to combat it. All the enemies of Plum culture readily give way to modern spray methods.

Trees of the Japanese varieties of plum grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine that it is possible to produce these delicious plums as abundantly and cheaply as apples. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never so seriously injured by the curculo. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in favor of their marketing. Like the peach, the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting some trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance — Fruit large, showy, beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, of a delicious sweetness, impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is of greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums, thus adding to its special value.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Of immense value for its very early ripening. It is best in quality of any of the early Japanese varieties and is exceptionally free from rot. Tree strong and spreading, immensely productive and comes into bearing in two or three years.

Burbank is one of the best Japan Plums. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as great hardiness of tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty and value as a market variety is unsurpassed.

It ripens later than the Abundance. There are few or none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States.

Burbank plums are making a good record over a large extent of this country. They bear abundantly at an early age. The fruit is exceedingly beautiful, of fair quality, and is especially desirable for canning.

Satsuma—A purple-fleshed plum of very vigorous growth, enormously productive of fruit, large, skin dark purplish red, flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored. Pit very little larger than a cherry stone. Unexcelled for canning and preserving. Midseason to late.

Abundance Plum

Planted in the Spring of 1912 and the above picture was taken in the Spring of 1914. In the fall this tree produced 1½ bushels of Plums.

Satsuma—a Japan Plum in Bloom

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; large; color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, very fine-flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Fellemberg (French or Italian Prune)—Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

German Prune—Fruit oval, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree and is firm and sweet.

Grand Duke—A valuable addition to late plums; free from rot, ripening latter part of September.

Imperial Gage—Fruit medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich, juicy, excellent in quality.

Lombard—Violet-red, medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich, juicy, excellent in quality.

Monarch—Very large, brilliant; blush purple; flesh pale golden green; juicy, abundant bearer and begins fruiting young. Free from rot; excellent for market. September.

Niagara—Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck, skin reddish purple, flesh yellow, juicy and good.

Pond's Seedling—A magnificent English plum; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. September.

Reine Claude—Large, greenish yellow spotted with red, firm, juicy, sugary, of fine quality, very productive. September.

Shropshire Damson—The Shropshire Damson is a splendid market plum. It is a small, blue plum, and rather coarse, but it sells well and is a very prolific bearer. This is the best of the Damsons. These are smallish plums, produced in thick clusters or groups, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving. The tree is not a rapid grower in the nurseries and is difficult to propagate, therefore trees are always in short supply.

Santa Rosa—Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower. Fruit uniformly large. As a shipper it is the peer of them all—'standing up' under the most trying conditions; color deep purplish crimson with blue bloom; flesh purple shaded scarlet; pit small; the eating quality is unequaled, rich, fragrant, delicious; ripens with the earliest, two weeks before Burbank.

Bradshaw Plum—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productiveness it is unequaled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit, heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent, and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is becoming better known each year, and it is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it.

Bradshaw

The cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but it will do well in any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees. With its delicious and refreshing fruit it is very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are much sought for and so desirable.

We divide cherries into two classes; Sweet and Sour. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open spreading heads or tops, and are the best suited for the purpose of shade and produce large heart shaped, sweet fruit. The Sour are all of slower growth, more hardy and less liable to get injured by bursting of the bark. They generally produce acid fruit.

A good bearing orchard 8 to 10 years old, providing that the fruit sold at the average price, should bring about $450 per acre. The trees begin to bear very young and produce fruit every year, for which there is an abundant market.

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian—Tree upright, dense grower, a regular bearer of immense crops. Fruit large, purplish black and heart-shaped; tender and juicy; flavor mild and pleasant. Last of June and beginning of July.

Governor Wood—A rich and delicious large red cherry. Very popular. June. Its color is clear bright red. It is tender, delicious and hangs well on the tree. This is one of those famous varieties that has made cherry growing popular. The tree itself is an ornament for any home, owing to its shade and beautiful blossoms, and the beauty of its fruit, to say nothing of the charms of fruit itself for eating.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Probably the best light colored, commercial variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped; skin whitish yellow, changing when fully ripe to a rich yellow with a brilliant red cheek, sometimes covering nearly the entire cherry. Flesh very firm, sweet and meaty. July 1st.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—The New York Experiment Station says: "The characters which entitle it to first place as a money maker are: Largeness, since it is unsurpassed in size by any other black cherry in this region; its round, plump form and glossy black color which tempt the eye; crisp, firm, juicy flesh and sweet, rich flavor delicious to the taste; dark ruby red color under the skin which makes it as pleasing inwardly as outwardly; freedom from brown rot, in this respect excelling any other market sort; and vigor, productiveness and health of the tree.

Windsor—The fruit is large, liver-colored, ripening a few days after the earliest sorts; hangs long on the tree and rots but little. Tree is of vigorous growth, and comes into bearing at an early age. This variety is recommended as a profitable Sweet Cherry.

Yellow Spanish—A most beautiful and popular light-colored cherry. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.

Schmidt's Bigarreau

Montmorency

SOUR CHERRIES

The Sour Cherries are grown more extensively commercially than sweet varieties, because they are much better flavor canned or for pies, also because they are not subject to brown rot, as are the sweet varieties, nor are they taken by birds so freely. They come into bearing very young, often the third year after planting, and produce almost annual crops of fruit. Don't omit to plant some of the sour varieties.

English Morello—Medium to large, blackish red, rich acid, juicy, good, very productive.

Early Richmond—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting and bearing regularly every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees; can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Ripens through June.

Montmorency—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market and home use. This cherry is planted largely. The fruit is in great demand. It is of large size, light red in color; stem rather short. The trees bear fruit soon after planting.

May Duke—Large red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous, productive. June 15.

Consider the desirability of planting a cherry orchard of Early Richmond and Montmorency if you wish to add materially to your farm revenue. In any event plant a few trees of both sweet and sour for home use. You will never regret it.

There are few trees more attractive to the homemaker and fruit grower than cherries. The sweet cherries are especially desirable for the garden or lawn, on account of their foliage, attractive blossoms, and fruit. The sour cherries are planted by thousands for home use and market. It is only recently that fruit growers have learned of the big profits made in an orchard of cherries.

Quinces

The quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, is productive, gives regular crops and is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

Quinces do best in deep, cool soil, though in dryish places they will do fairly well if mulched. To have the roots cool is a great step towards success. If by themselves in rows they can be planted about twelve feet apart. There need be no fear of overfeeding the quince. They like lots of rich food. Kitchen washings and materials like this they delight to get, and when well fed in this way and rich food is spread about the surface of the ground the borer is not at all troublesome to them. When the quince is suited in this way, and grows as it should do, it begins to bear in three years, and afterwards it never fails of a crop, and seventy-five to one hundred quinces can be had from full-grown

Orange

trees. A quince orchard should be cultivated very shallow and the ground never plowed so far as the roots of the trees extend, where it is possible to keep the ground free from weeds with the shallow tooth cultivator. Since dwarf pear trees are on quince roots, a dwarf pear orchard should be treated the same as a quince orchard as regards cultivation.

QUINCES—continued

Orange Quince (Sometimes called Apple Quince)—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. The surface only moderately fuzzy. Fruit variable in size and shape, but in the ideal or original form is distinctly flattened at both ends, like an apple. Everyone is acquainted with the Orange quince, a good old variety that never disappoints the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season, as it rarely fails to produce a crop.

The quince never suffers from late frosts, as it is so late in blossoming that there is no danger from that source. If the quince trees have been sprayed often enough there is sure to be a paying crop every year, which commends it to the average farmer more than a fruit which only brings a crop one year in three.

Its price is always a paying one, and no kind of fruit is more certain to produce a full crop. A quince orchard in blossom the first of June is a beautiful sight, and hardly less so are the same trees loaded with their golden fruit in September and October.

Champion

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked, and most excellent for making preserves, jellies, marmalades, etc. The trees are vigorous growers and bear heavy crops of superior fruit. It yields fruit on very young trees soon after planting. The fruit keeps well and ships well. A good keeper. In a test at Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (New York) in 1892-93-94 including Orange, Champion, Rea's and Meech—the Champion averaged the most productive, with Orange a close second. Of American origin. Season late.

Bourgeat—A golden prolific variety of the the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich, golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked, has been kept till February in good condition.

FOR a steady annual bearer, no fruit tree exceeds the Quince. It never suffers from late frosts. As it blooms so late there is no danger from that source. You can figure on an annual income of $300 to $500 per acre for a Quince orchard, 6-7 years old—and well cared for.

Mulberries

The mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, blue black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing about three months. A large growing and desirable shade tree.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and windbreaks; valuable for feeding silk worms. Fruit of small size.

Grapes

The grape vine is not at all exacting as to soil, it succeeds on the lightest sand and toughest clay, provided it is dry. Nor does it demand as much fertility as corn and wheat do, for best success. Moreover, it stands drought better than most any northern farm crop. It takes no long ladders to prune them, or pick the fruit, endangering life and limb, as does the apple; nor much stooping as with strawberries. Varieties and methods of culture also have been so much improved in the past forty years that good growers make more money now at one-half the price, than they did then.

The cultivation is all done by horse labor, by the use of a gang plow, horse hoe and sulky cultivator. In case the grapes need spraying, one person can do it very comfortably, spraying one side each of two rows, by simply driving through the rows with the proper machine and material. One man can do all the work on 20 acres, except during harvesting, and he has time enough left to devote to other business to pay for the extra help in harvest time. In sections making a specialty of grape growing, the marketing is very simple. In places where but few are grown, the grower has the advantage of even a better market and realizes a higher price, not only on account of the freight charges and wholesale dealers profit saved, but especially because the fruit is fresher and in better condition.

A fair average yield of Concords should net not less than 4 tons per acre.

Concord, Niagara, Worden, Moore's Early and in some favored sections **Delaware** and **Catawba** are all the varieties of grapes that are planted in any large quantity.

Agawam—Red or maroon, bunch loose, shouldered, berries large; flesh meaty, juicy, of a rich aromatic flavor, ripens about with Concord; vine a strong grower and should be pruned, leaving long canes.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; one of the best early red grapes. The flowers have reflexed stamens and do not always fertilize fully unless planted with Concord, Worden or others which blossom at the same time. Ripens with Delaware.

Concord—Black. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions, and is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. Vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety.

Campbell's Early—Seedling of Moore's Early. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage which resists mildew. Bears profusely, large clusters of fruit, usually shouldered and compact. Berries nearly round, black, with blue bloom; skin thin but tenacious, flesh rather firm, tender, rich, sweet, slightly vinous, with no foxiness or acidity. Ripens early, and hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening.

Delaware—Small, light-red, thin-skinned; very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; require a rich soil and a favorable situation on the south side of a building to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown.

Green Mountain—Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Early—One of the best very early grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety. Bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality good.

Moore's Diamond—Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered bunches, of delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

Niagara—White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and productive.

Worden—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large; skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens five to ten days earlier.

Wyoming Red—A decidedly fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color, with similar flavor.

Currants

Currants properly dug and shipped should be planted in deep rich soil although few plants will live under such neglect as these generally receive and few so thoroughly repay good and proper treatment. Like many other crops about one year in five or six the market is over supplied and prices are low, but those growers who stick to currants make good money on the average.

The Currant is a sure cropper every year and has few insect enemies. The currant worm may be destroyed by spraying with Arsenate of Lead, a solution of white Hellebore and water or any arsenical poison. Hellebore is the safest when necessary near the ripening period. Attention should be paid to keep the old canes cut out and the new growth cut back when necessary. If that is attended to there will be little complaint but that the currants will be as large as desired unless the bushes get very old when it will be better to remove and replant. Currants will yield 8,000 to 10,000 quarts to the acre if well cared for.

For field culture plant in rows 5 feet apart and 4 feet in the row. Cultivate thoroughly the first summer. The second year cultivate till you commence to pick the fruit. In August or September turn a furrow to the plants and let it remain till spring.

Stable manure is the best fertilizer to use which is usually applied and plowed under in the fall.

Cherry—This variety has the largest berry of any of the varieties. The bunches are short but full, the plants make a slow growth and do not produce the yield that Fay or Wilder will.

The Cherry currant should be picked within 10 days after ripening else they will turn dark and not bring so high a price.

The Cherry is an upright grower keeping the berries well up out of the dirt.

Champion Black—A new variety from England; pronounced the finest black currant ever brought to notice. The bushes are very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

Fay's Prolific—Is a popular variety. The berries are almost as large as the Cherry and the bunches longer, usually yielding a heavier crop than that variety with which it ripens. The plant is a slow grower and bothers somewhat by the berries getting into the dirt, but this can be helped by keeping the lower branches pruned off or by mulching.

The same precaution in regard to picking should be taken with this variety as recommended for Cherry.

Perfection—This is a comparatively new variety ripening earlier by 10 days than Wilder and one of the earliest to ripen which is an advantage as they can be marketed before the main crop comes on and while prices are at their highest. The color is a beautiful bright red, large in size and better quality than any other large currant. The plants are good growers and bear large crops of fruit. The Perfection was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of The Western New York Horticultural Society, also the highest award at The Pan American and St. Louis Expositions.

Wilder—This variety is without doubt more largely planted by commercial growers than any other. The Wilder is a strong upright grower and produces a big crop of fruit, that will hang longer on the canes without shelling or turning dark and bear a good crop a year sooner than any other standard variety. Sometimes there is complaint that the berries are not large enough but if the new growth is cut back about one-half the Wilder will give a satisfactory size berry and yield a larger crop than either Fay or Cherry. Wilder is one of the latest to ripen and should be planted by every grower of currants.

Champion Black

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry when well cared for produces tremendous crops, often 400 to 500 bushels per acre, and at $3.00 per bushel would sell for $1,200.00 to $1,500.00 per acre.

The gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the 10th or 12th of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched through the summer.

Downing—Its value lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. It is recommended as proof against mildew. Free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive and unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles.

Houghton—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive. Undoubtedly one of the best market gooseberries.

Pearl—A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. A robust, vigorous grower, and of excellent quality.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—A new American variety, for which the introducer claims great productiveness, hardiness, excellence of quality and freedom from mildew, it having been tested seven years beside other sorts, all of which, except Red Jacket, were badly affected. Berry large and smooth.

Industry—A variety of foreign origin which, in most northern portions of the United States, does well, and, under favorable conditions, is exceptionally free from mildew.

Asparagus

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at $100 to $200 per acre. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

Barr's Mammoth—Very large, tender stalks, light color and very early.

Conover's Colossal—Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive.

Giant Argenteuil—Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, early, very large, very prolific; all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other.

Strawberries

We give decided preference to April and May for planting strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. The earlier they are planted in the spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

Those varieties marked "Imp." are pistillate or imperfect flowering. These varieties are among the best in quality and productiveness, but they must be planted with the perfect flowering varieties so that the blossoms will mix and fertilize. Plant the pistillate varieties between the perfect flowering, having one row of the perfect to every two or three of the pistillate.

One who has never tried it will be astonished to find how large a crop of berries can be produced on a few square yards in the garden. It is not at all unusual to get two or three bushels from a plot of ground one rod square.

Abington (Perfect)—We have fruited this several seasons and are greatly pleased with it, it is a great cropper. Take Abington and Sample and you have a whole team and a strong one. It is fully as productive as Sample, and larger.

Brandywine (Perfect)—A variety that thrives in almost any soil. In season it is medium late. The berries are large, broad and heart shaped, of medium red color, with bright yellow seeds and firm flesh, which is red through and through. These points, combined with large size, productiveness and firmness of texture, make the Brandywine a very valuable strawberry, especially as it has a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor that charms all who taste it. This variety gives general satisfaction throughout the country. It originated in Pennsylvania, does well all through the North and Middle States, as well as being a standard and safe berry to plant in all sections.

Early Ozark—A new early berry that has come to stay. Very productive, will outyield most of the early varieties, berries are large, and bring top prices. Plants are strong rooted, large and of good dark green foliage.

Gandy (Perfect)—This standard late variety needs no description. Succeeds best when planted in black swamp or rich stiff soil. It is a good grower with tall, healthy foliage and produces large, even, dark crimson berries, that when fully ripe, are of excellent quality. It is a splendid shipper and always brings fancy prices. It is a free plant-maker and a good grower generally, and its remarkable firmness makes it keep on the vines longer than almost any kind we know.

Abington

Glen Mary (Perfect)—A choice variety that will well repay extra care and culture, delighting the amateur; and one that is profitable, also, in a fancy market. The berries are large, bright glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price; moderately firm and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. Season medium to late.

Haverland (Perfect)—The plants are healthy and vigorous, making ample runners. It seems to do well in nearly every part of the country. It is popular North, East, South and West, and we seldom, almost never, had any complaint from this variety. It is a good one to tie to. The blossoms are pistillate, medium size and extremely hardy. The Haverland should be well mulched, as the fruit-stems are not able to hold the immense load of berries from the ground. It is so enormously productive that the bright, large, juicy berries lie in great heaps around the plants. Under favorable circumstances the larger berries will grow as large as guinea eggs. Of course, under ordinary culture, it will not be so large as this, but the average size is usually satisfactory, under almost any conditions. The Haverland is a good standard berry that bears a big crop, above medium size, quality and appearance.

Marshall (Perfect)—Too well-known to need any extended description. This berry has been popular in the New England market for years; the grocers are always delighted to get it on account of its rich, dark red, glossy color, that is bound to attract and please customers. It is one of the richest-flavored Strawberries grown. It is a strictly fancy berry, but not quite so productive as some other varieties. Its large size and fancy

STRAWBERRIES—continued

quality, however, will go a long way toward making up this deficiency. This berry finds a ready sale in any market.

New York

New York (Perfect)—The plant is one of the largest and healthiest on the place. The foliage is light green, a luxuriant grower and free from disease. It is very prolific; bears through a long season. The berries are very large, some rather pointed, while others are thick and broad. The color is red with a shiny surface. The seeds are so near the same color as the berry and deep set that they are scarcely noticeable. Small berries have no show by the side of the New York, no matter how cheap they are offered. Its excellent quality and wonderful productiveness make it very profitable to grow. It is a prize-winner, just the kind to make the grower famous in his local market and give him the best trade. It is not firm enough to ship long distances, except under refrigerator. The New York has gained in popularity until it is today one of the largest-grown varieties for the home garden or local market, and it is seldom that we have plants enough to supply the demand, especially to those who order late. We have many glowing accounts of its superior quality from our customers. One customer says: "The New York is of immense size and very productive." If you have never planted the New York you should not fail to do so.

Oom Paul (Perfect)—Mr. Kevitt of New Jersey says this is the largest berry he ever fruited. The first season he fruited it he sold every box for 25 cents, one box selling for $10, it had six berries in it; he says also that it is a marvel of productiveness.

Parsons (Perfect)—Very popular variety. Berries begin to ripen at midseason and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is a favorite nearly everywhere by reason of its good qualities.

Sample (Imp.)—Of large size, quite firm, commences to ripen mid-season and continues till very late, keeping up a continual supply of large berries to the end. The foliage is large and healthy, blossoms imperfect, fruit of good quality. It is truly a marvel of productiveness and a variety which will yield dollars to those who plant it.

Stevens Late Champion (Perfect)—This is one of the most profitable and productive late berries we know of, and seems to do well in almost all soils and locations. Berries large in size, dark red, and firm.

Success (Perfect)—This is the largest and best extra early berry we have ever fruited; would not be a good shipper, but for a nearby market can't be beaten for its season.

Sharpless (Perfect)—A well-known and popular variety, producing large berries of mild, pleasant flavor. Berries are large, color bright crimson. Its large, handsome fruit and good quality have made it a favorite. Mid-season.

Raspberries

Before strawberries are entirely out of the way, the delicious raspberries begin to ripen and if right varieties have been selected, there need be no break in the continuous supply, both for home and market. The latest strawberries lap over into the season of the early raspberries so perfectly that there need be no light loads to market or sparsely filled dishes on the table. Land that will grow good crops of corn or potatoes, will make fine raspberry land if thoroughly pulverized and well enriched. Raspberries are mostly planted in rows five or six feet apart, with plant two or three feet in the row. They should be pinched back when two or three feet high and allowed to branch freely, and so form strong, stocky bushes that stand without staking. This is termed the "hedge row" plan. Its attractiveness comes of its being the cheapest method, and if it is to be followed, it is better to plant rows not less than seven feet apart and keep canes well thinned out, so as to have ample room for air and sunlight. The objection to the pinching or cutting back in this plan is that, from the excess of lateral branches thus forced out, there is apt to be too heavy a set of fruit, which never comes up to the fullest size that any particular variety is capable of.

Raspberries are a very profitable crop, for when a plantation is once established it will continue in liberal fruitfulness from six to ten years.

Plum Farmer

Black Raspberries

Cumberland — The fruit is simply enormous; the berries measure nearly an inch in diameter, but, in spite of this, are unusually firm and thus well adapted for standing long shipments. In time of ripening it precedes Gregg. The bush is extremely vigorous and remarkably free from disease.

Conrath—This is a very profitable black cap. Plant is very productive, fruit large, good flavor, firm, nearly coal black and parts readily from core. Although early it has a long season, and holds its size well to the end.

Eureka—This is a very valuable extra early black cap as it produces a heavy crop of large berries and ripens them early while they are selling at a fancy price. A fine black cap in every particular. Unexcelled for fancy fruit.

Gregg—An old variety, the standard of size and productiveness by which other varieties are compared. Its late ripening, large size, make this variety a favorite.

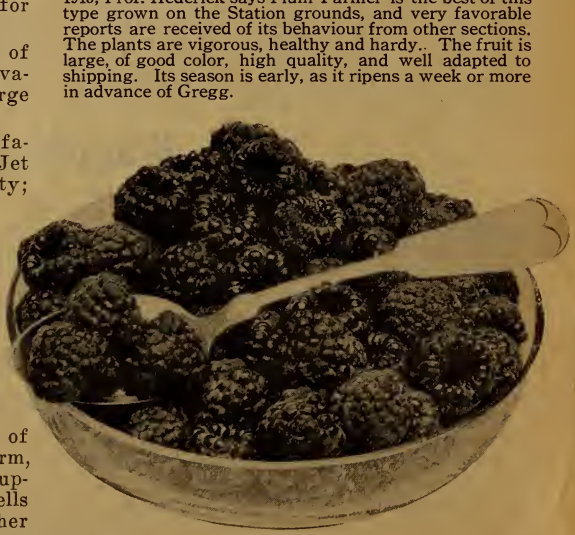
Kansas—This variety is now a general favorite with growers all over the country. Jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality; bush a strong grower, holds its foliage until frost; stands drought and cold. We find it even better than we expected. It is about as large as Gregg, early and very productive. Strong, healthy canes, makes plenty of strong tips.

Kansas is very profitable as it is a good, sure berry, producing a good crop every year. You can depend on Kansas for profit.

Munger—It is no doubt the very best of the late kinds. Fruit very large and firm, juicy and splendid for canning. Canes upright and strong growers. Fruit easily sells for 50 cents per bushel in advance over other black caps. An improvement over Gregg, which it resembles in cane and fruit. You can safely plant it for either home use or market.

Plum Farmer—On January 4, 1911, at a State Fruit Growers' Meeting, the Assistant Horticulturist of the New York Experiment Station said, "Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive; the berries black, large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It should certainly be given a trial in all commercial plantations."

In Bulletin No. 364 of the N. Y. Exp. Sta. issued August, 1913, Prof. Hederick says Plum Farmer is the best of this type grown on the Station grounds, and very favorable reports are received of its behaviour from other sections. The plants are vigorous, healthy and hardy.. The fruit is large, of good color, high quality, and well adapted to shipping. Its season is early, as it ripens a week or more in advance of Gregg.



Kansas

Red and Purple Raspberries

Cuthbert—This variety is the standard of excellence. The plants are strong, upright, healthy growers and are hardy in most sections. They are quite free of diseases and will do well in the same place from year to year if well cared for. To get the best results the grower should plant them on strong well drained soil and use plenty of commercial fertilizers. The surplus canes must be removed, cut out same as weeds, and the canes kept in hills or narrow continuous rows. If allowed to choke the rows, the young canes will come up as thick as grass, and the berries will be small, of poor quality and inferior in every way. When grown as it should be, the Cuthbert raspberry is large, fine colored and firm. It is the best flavored red raspberry and in great demand among consumers. There is no variety of fruit of any kind more sure of a ready market than Cuthbert red raspberries. It ripens midseason and continues late. Very productive.

Columbian—The most popular of well known purple raspberries. It is a strong, healthy grower, sometimes making canes 1¼ inches in diameter. The canes are distinguished by the yellowish color and are very thorny. It is fine for home use and for common market where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a fair price, they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless the patch is well cultivated and the fruit well ripened. Even then it will crumble some. Its dull red color is overlooked when the housewife learns that they can be purchased for a few cents a quart less than real red raspberries. They are so enormously productive that the grower can well afford to sell them at a moderate price. When canned they are of excellent flavor. The Columbian is a great money maker.

Golden Queen—A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden.

The King—Mr. Charles E. Chapman, of Connecticut, the raspberry specialist, says the King raspberry is the earliest, the brightest in color, the firmest, the most productive and the hardiest red raspberry in cultivation. It ripens here in Connecticut before strawberries are gone and the fruiting season continues for a month. Mr. Chapman says he is familiar with every variety of raspberry in cultivation, red and black, grown commercially in the United States, and has discarded all except King in red and Plum Farmer in black. He says King will turn more money per acre than any other variety of raspberry in cultivation. He has had an acre of King bring an income of $500.00 per acre.

Loudon—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit; beautiful rich crimson color; good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. Season medium to late.

Miller's Red—Very early. Berries bright red, large and hold their size to the end of the season. Very firm, hence valuable to ship to distant market.

St. Regis—Red. This promises to be the most valuable addition to the list of red raspberries. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy always and everywhere. The canes are of a stalky, strong growth with a great abundance of healthy,

Columbian

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES—continued

dark green foliage. The only variety known that gives a crop of fruit the same year planted, and two crops a year thereafter. Plants set in early spring will give a small crop of fruit the fall following, and the next spring a big crop equaling that of any red raspberry known. In size, quantity and quality, to say nothing of its fall-bearing qualities, it is ahead of anything that we know of as a spring or summer-bearing variety. About the middle of August it commences to set fruit on the young canes, and bears continuously from then until frost. The berries are large, beautiful and attractive. If you have failed with every other variety of raspberry, either North or South, plant St. Regis and succeed. Whether growing for home use or market you cannot afford to ignore this, the most wonderful of all raspberries.

Perfection—A new raspberry from the Hudson Valley that is being largely planted where it is known. It is a strong grower and hardy. Berries bright crimson, of mammoth and uniform size. It is immensely productive and continues to bear through a long season. This variety is being planted to the exclusion of all other varieties at its home where hundreds of acres of red raspberries are grown each year.

Ruby—This Ruby variety originated in the great fruit growing district of the Hudson Valley, and for the past ten years is the leading red raspberry grown there. C. J. Velie & Son, (fruit growers) in introducing this berry says: "The Ruby Raspberry is a seedling of the well-known Marlboro It partakes of its parent in its habit of growth, but is much more hardy and vigorous. Canes growing six or more feet in heighth with a good strong foliage. The fruit is borne in great quantities, a very prolific bearer and of large size, a good bright color and firm. An excellent shipping berry. It has proved itself to be the most profitable sort wherever tried. Ripens with the earliest."

St. Regis

The Herbert

Herbert

The Herbert Raspberry is a chance seedling that sprang up in 1887 in the garden of R. B. Whyte, one of the most prominent and best known horticulturists in the City of Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough test beside all the other varieties, as well as the later introductions, and has completely outclassed them all. It has been thoroughly tested, not only by the originator who, although a most scrupulous and conscientious man, may be accused of over-zealousness, but also by several

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES—continued

experimental stations as **the greatest yielding and finest all-round raspberry in existence.** We have no hesitation in saying that there has never been a raspberry put on the market in the United States or Canada that has proven so universally successful as the Herbert. From all over the continent—North, South, East, West—come most flattering accounts of its behavior from the most uninterested authorities in each of the two countries. Kansas is the only state from which we get a report detrimental to this great berry, one man there reporting that it was not hardy in that state. There may be something in the climate of that state that kills a plant that is hardy in Peace River Territory, where the thermometer goes to 59 degrees below zero. Twelve plants were mailed to the Government Experimenter at Fort Vermillion, Peace River Territory, 400 miles directly north of Edmonton, Alberta, in the spring of 1908, 1100 miles nearer the North Pole than Boston. After traveling nearly 3000 miles by train in a mail bag, they had 700 miles to go by team on the trail, which left them very late in arriving, and in not the best condition, but four plants survived and made a nice growth, which stood that winter and had about a pint of fine fruit the next summer. The thermometer there registered 51 degrees below zero in December and 59 below in January and February.

From Bulletin No. 56 by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. We take the following lists of yields, which is the average from 12 plants for three years:

Herbert	36 lbs. 7¾ oz.
Turner	15 lbs. 13 oz.
Herstine	14 lbs. 4 oz.
Columbian	11 lbs. 9¼ oz.
Marlboro	7 lbs. 12½ oz.
Loudon	7 lbs. 12 oz.
Shaffer	6 lbs. 10½ oz.
King	5 lbs. 15 oz.
Golden Queen	4 lbs. 15½ oz.

(Cuthbert has been a failure, owing to winter injury to the canes)

From this table we see the enormous superiority in yield of Herbert over all other varieties. Prof. Bailey, one of the best authorities in the world, places the average crop of raspberries per acre at from 54 to 100 bushels. Estimating the average yield, as reported by 56 growers, Card found the average to be 69 bushels per acre. But at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1904, Herbert produced at the rate of 319 bushels and 26 lbs. per acre, or nearly five times as much as the average. This is simply wonderful. Imagine a pile of raspberries twice as large as the average crop of potatoes coming off the same amount of ground. Our stock is absolutely pure.

Digging Raspberry Sets

Blackberries

In garden culture, blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart, and the plants about 4 feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows 8 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. The tops should be cut off to about 3½ feet, and should not be so closely pruned in the spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as for raspberries.

Blackberries produce about $350.00 worth of fruit per acre on the average.

Rathbun

Eldorado—Eldorado now stands high above any other blackberry, and all agree that it has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. While it is of superior flavor and very large, the vines will also stand the winters of the far northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, the fruit being jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Very sweet and without core.

Rathbun — Fruit is of enormous size, far surpassing that of any other variety, 45 berries filling a quart box, single specimens measure 1¾ inches in length, and the whole crop is very uniform. Fruit is quite firm, sweet, with no core, and ships well. Plant is not very hardy.

Snyder Blackberry—This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proved itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries, who has not the means to buy the high priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. This is the standard early sort for the North and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture it is large enough to satisfy all. The severest frost does not bite it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good.

The Ward Blackberry—The plant is remarkably vigorous and healthy, free from rust, well branched yet making strong, erect fruiting canes enabling them to carry and develop their immense loads of fruit.

Snyder

BLACKBERRIES—continued

Watt—We are borrowing the following description from M. Crawford, of Ohio: "The plant is an excellent grower, much better than Eldorado, which was beside it, and fully equal to the Blowers which came next. The wood of the Watt is of very fine texture and so tough that the branches rarely if ever split down with its load of fruit. In fact, its habit of growth and productiveness are such as to commend it to all who cultivate Blackberries. Its period of ripening extends over a long season, beginning soon after the earliest and continuing until October. Our last picking for market last year was on September 25, but there were berries after October 1. The fruit is all that could be reasonably expected. Large, jet-black, glossy and attractive; the quality is excellent. We do not warrant it to be proof against insects or diseases of the Blackberry, but we believe that it will resist their attacks as well as any and better than some."

Erie—This is a hardy, vigorous grower and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. Considered a valuable market sort, as it brings good prices.

Early King—An extra early and exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Canes of strong growth, as hardy as Snyder, and very prolific. It is larger and earlier than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for the home garden. It is also free of double blossoms, rust or other disease. It has been thoroughly tested at the North, and has given very general satisfaction.

Mercereau—Foliage large, abundant and entirely free from rust. Early to midseason; large size, good flavor. The berries are sparkling black, which adds greatly to their market value. The canes are exceedingly strong, upright in habit of growth.

The Blowers Blackberry

What Mr. Blowers, the Introducer, Says:

"The first planting consisted of one-third of an acre. The second year this planting produced 2720 quarts, from which I realized about $270, the whole crop being sold locally on an average of about 10c. per box. I have all of the old varieties, but none of them can compare in vigor, bearing, size or quality with the Blowers; it has proved hardier than all others, and is the only blackberry that can be classed as perfection. Its growth is phenomenal, some of the canes measuring 14 feet, and on account of which it will produce each season twice as much bearing wood as any other variety, that feature being responsible for its immense yield. The berries are extremely large, being on an average of 1 inch, and many measuring 1¼ to 1½ inches long, and on that account I have never paid more than 1c. per box for picking. It has sold this season for two and three cents per box over other varieties, and the demand is always in excess of supply."

Blowers

We issue a catalogue of ornamental and shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, vines, roses, etc. If interested, write us for a copy.

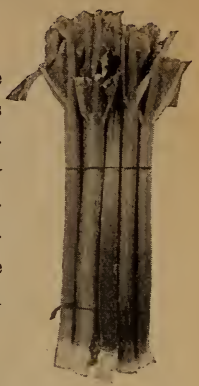
We aim to keep on hand an up-to-date line of SPRAYING IMPLEMENTS, including Pumps, Hose, Nozzles and other equipment for spraying. Catalog of spraying accessories sent on request.

Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Yalesville, Conn.

Dewberries

Lucretia—The most largely grown of all the Dewberries for market. It is earlier than the earliest blackberry and as large as the largest of them. The canes are very hardy and exceedingly prolific, thriving almost everywhere; of slender trailing habit, and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is superb, large and handsome; jet-black, rich and melting. It is probably the best shipping variety of all the Dewberries in cultivation.

Rhubarb



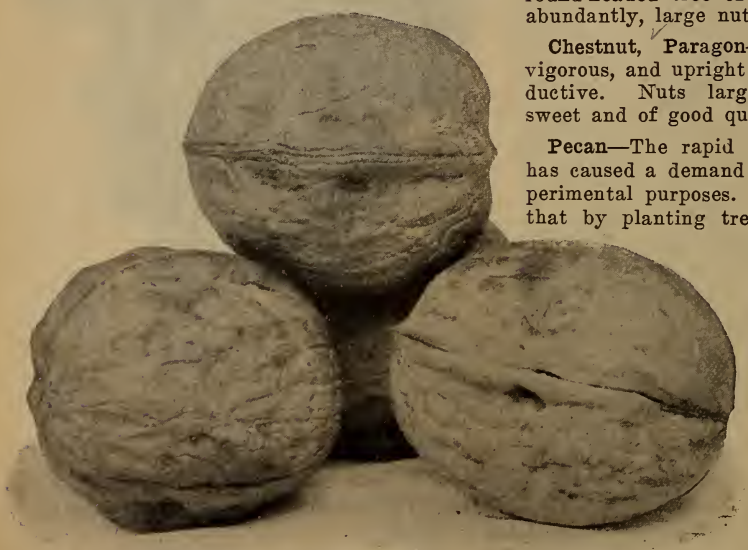
Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie-Plant." It is an early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor.

Nut Trees

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size, beautiful foliage. Very valuable for its timber. A rapid growing tree, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

Walnut, Japan—A tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy. Handsome form, immense green leaves, bearing heart-shaped, pointed nuts in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Meat sweet and of superior quality. Tree commences bearing when young.

English Walnut—Everyone knows the English Walnut and would desire one on his grounds if sure it would thrive and fruit. Investigation has shown that these nuts thrive over a much wider range of territory than formerly was supposed, it is said by those who have investigated that English walnuts may be grown wherever the peach succeeds. We know there are many trees bearing successfully in Pennsylvania and New York State. For those who wish to try them, we have seedling trees for sale and would advise their being planted in a sheltered situation in rich, sweet soil; a small handful of air slacked lime thoroughly mixed with the soil would make sure of this.



English Walnuts

Chestnut, Japanese—These are among the most valuable and begin to bear at two or three years of age, the nuts running three to seven in a burr. They ripen very early and do not require frost to open the burrs.

Chestnut, Spanish—Seedling. A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly, large nuts of good quality.

Chestnut, Paragon—Grafted. Tree very vigorous, and upright grower, hardy and productive. Nuts large, kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality.

Pecan—The rapid increase in nut culture has caused a demand for Pecan trees for experimental purposes. There is no doubt but that by planting trees grown in the north from seed produced as far north as possible they will live and thrive in Southern New England, at least, so far as hardiness is concerned. The only question is whether the season is long enough to mature the nuts.

We have small trees for sale grown from nuts produced in Indiana.

Spray Formulas, Etc.

We are endeavoring to give you here a little information in regard to a few common fruit diseases and insects, also a few common spray formulas to use in combating them. It seems as though the farmer was obliged to more and more combat insects and fungus diseases, but if fruit growing is to be a success, they must be overcome. The public is demanding good, clean fruit and in the great specialized fruit centers, the growers are using the latest up-to-date methods in combating these enemies, and as a result are securing the best of fruit. In order to prevent these highly successful western growers from taking our markets, we must manage our business along similar lines. That means that we must pay more attention to our insect enemies and fungus diseases. The smaller grower is fast learning these things and the spray pump is making its way into all parts of the country where fruit growing is giving the people their livelihood.

SPRAY FORMULAS.

Bordeaux:

4 lbs. Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitrol).
4 lbs. Stone Lime.
50 gals. Water.

For general details of making, Bulletin 135 by Ill. Exp. Sta. is very good and may be obtained by writing to the Station.

Corrosive Sublimate (Mercuric Bichloride):

1 part to 1000 of Water.
1 tablet (secured from druggists) to 1 pt. Water.

Lime Sulphur (Self Boiled):

8 lbs. Stone Lime.
8 lbs. Flowers of Sulphur.
50 gals. Water.

Lime Sulphur (Home-made, dilute):

20 lbs. Stone Lime.
20 lbs. Flowers of Sulphur.
50 gals. Water.
Boil thoroughly 1 hr.

Details very similar to Commercial Lime Sulphur.

Commercial Lime Sulphur, Concentrated:

For San Jose Scale—Dilute 1 part to 9 of water. For further details, see Bulletin 115 of Penna. Exp. Sta.

Arsenate of Lead (paste):

3 lbs. to 50 gals. Water.

Paris Green:

1 lb. to 200-250 gals. Water.

Kerosene Emulsion:

½ lb. Soft Soap.
2 gals. Kerosene.
1 gal. Water.

Dissolve soap in hot water, pour in kerosene and stir thoroughly for five to ten minutes.
Dilute as follows:

For dormant trees 5-7 parts Water.

For Aphis on foliage 10-15 parts Water.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES.

Codling Moth—Attacks fruit of apple and pear trees. Spray with Arsenate of Lead when petals are falling, making sure to direct the spray into the blossoms with a powerful pressure.

San Jose Scale—Spray in spring before buds open with Home-made Lime Sulphur or Commercial Lime Sulphur 1-9.

Aphis—Attacks apples and cherries principally. Spray just as buds are swelling and before the small leaves have separated, with Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Preparation. Second spray one month after leaves open. The first spraying is by far the most important, as the aphids will crawl into the axils of leaves and hide as soon as they begin to open and then it is impossible to reach them with spray.

Red Bug—Attacks fruit of apples just after it has set, causing the small, gnarly apples so often seen in the centers and lower branches of trees. When spraying for Codling Moth, add to the Arsenate of Lead "Black Leaf 40," or some similar preparation, 1 pt. to 100 gals., which will control both.

Peach Borers—Recognized by gummy exudations filled with sawdust near base of tree. Dig them out with knife in May and October. After digging in May, spray with a very thick solution of Lime Sulphur, adding Arsenate 3 lbs. to 50 gals. Then mound earth about the trunks.

Asparagus Beetles—Spray with Arsenate of Lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals., as each brood appears. In this latitude there are 3 broods each season.

Peach Leaf Curl—If the San Jose Scales spraying is made early in the spring before the buds swell, it will control the Leaf Curl at the same time.

Brown Rot and **Peach Scab**—Attacks peaches and cherries. For peaches, spray when the fruit is the size of Hickory Nuts and again one month later with Self-boiled Lime Sulphur.

Apple Scab—Spray just before blossoms open when the stems have separated, with Bordeaux 4-4-50. Second spraying, at time of Codling Moth, use Commercial Lime Sulphur, 1 gal. to 150 gals. water, or Self-boiled Lime Sulphur. The Arsenate of Lead can be mixed with the Lime Sulphur without any bad effects. Apple Scab must have still another spraying two weeks later with Lime Sulphur. It is absolutely necessary to treat this three times. Not one can be omitted without trouble following.

Pear Blight—Cut out and burn all infected parts at once. Be sure to cut several inches below the dead wood, so as to reach healthy tissues. Be sure to dip and wipe the knife or saw in Corrosive Sublimate after each cut.

Black Knot—Attacks cherry and plum. Cut out and burn all affected parts, as in Pear Blight, using the same method of sterilization.

Peach Yellows and **Little Peach**—Cut out and burn these trees as soon as discovered.

Gillies Litho. & Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

View of Field Meeting Held at BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO. Last August. The Assemblage is Composed of the Connecticut Pomological Society and the Hampden County Massachusetts Improvement Society